

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 5895

第五十九百八十五號

日九月八八年十一月六日

HONG KONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16TH, 1876.

一年

六七十英里

PRICE 8/- PER NUMBER

Arrivals.

October 13. LADY MARIE French boat, 338.
Ladie, Newchwang, 30th September.
Baptist Landmark Co.
October 14. HUNTER, Chinese steamer, 840.
PETERSON, Captain, 13th October, General
C. M. S. N. Co.
October 14. WASHI, British steamer, 235.
Hunter, Hulchong 7th October, and
Hoipow 12th, General—LANDMARK &
Co.
October 14. SHANGHAI, Chinese steamer, 200.
J. H. Wade, Canton 13th October.
October 14. ALEXANDER, Brit. ship, 398, G.
Westby, Foochow 11th October, Amoy
12th, and Swatow 13th, General—D.
LA PRAIRIE & Co.
October 14. AMORY, British str., 814, G. H.
Dyer, Shanghai 11th October, General
SHEPPARD & Co.
October 14. CHINA, German str., 643, P. H.
Henneberg, Canton 14th October, Gruen
—SIGMAR & Co.
October 15. INTRUS, German str., 267, O.
Hansen, Newchwang 30th September.
Booms—CARLTON & Co.
October 15. SALAMAN, British ship, 1,078.
Philip, Shanghai 11th October, Bellast
—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
October 15. NORMAN, Danish str., 778, N.
Jensen, Saigon 9th October, Bias and
Cotton—W. M. PUSTA & Co.
October 15. BELLOWS, German steamer, 789.
F. Alvens, Hamburg 2nd August, Port
 Said 10th, Suez 8th September, Penang
2nd October, and Singapore 6th October,
General—W. M. PUSTA & Co.
October 15. PEKING-CHOW, Chin. gunboat,
600, Palmer, from Cheung-chow.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
October 14th.
Cochin, British steamer, for Holloway.
Hoochow, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
James Wilson, British bark, for Melbourne.
Eudoxia, American sloop, for Pellew Islands.
Siamese Crown, Siamese ship, for Bangkok.
James Alfred, British ship, for Holloway.
Sister, English, British ship, for London.
Argus II, British steamer, for Singapore.
Palmer, British steamer, for Singapore, Po-
nang, and Calcutta.
Hindostan, British steamer, for Singapore, Po-
nang, and Calcutta.
Departures.

October 13. LADY MARIE gunboat, for Ha-
loway.

October 13. CLACKENAUDDIN, British bark,
for London.

October 14. ANTINOE, British bark, for
Holloway.

October 14. YAC, VAN NAME, American bark,
for New York.

October 14. ALICE BUCK, American ship, for
San Francisco.

October 14. TENCHU-TUNG, Chinese gunboat,
for Tien-tsin (East Coast).

October 14. HUNG-CHUNG, Chinese steamer, for
Shanghai.

October 15. CONQUISTOR, British steamer, for
Hai-phong.

October 15. NOVA, British str., for Swatow.

October 15. EASILY, British gunboat, for
Canton.

October 14. KHANG KWAN, British str., for
Shanghai.

October 14. HINDOSTAN, British str., for Shu-
apei, Peiping, and Calcutta.

October 14. ANTHONY, British str., for Singa-
pore, Ponap, and Calcutta.

October 14. CHINKIANG, British steamer, for
Shanghai.

October 15. AMORY, British str., for Canton.

Passengers.

For Wokh, str., from Singapore, Esq.
Captain Jorgo, Captain Baroues, and 50
Chinese.
Per Name, str., from East Coast.—
Hon. F. Ryrie, Messrs. Mawer, Hughes,
Hobhouse, Dow, Millford, M. L. Brown, and the
Rev. Mr. Hope, and 91 Chinese.
Per Amoy, str., from Shanghai.—
5 Chinese, doh, and 59 Chinese.
Per Amoy, str., from Saigon.—
51 Chinese, doh.
Per Bellon, str., from Hamburg, &c.—
Mr. Pustat, and 130 Chinese.
DEPARTURE.
Per Hindostan, str., for Singapore, &c.—
Mrs. Gardner, Messrs. Wilson and Da Costa,
2 Indians, deck, and 200 Chinese.
The Argus, str., for Singapore, &c.—
1 Indian, deck, and 200 Chinese.
Per Ching-chow, str., for Shanghai.—
Mrs. Stanford, 2 children, and amah, Mr.
McLean, and 50 Chinese.
Per Conquest, str., for Holloway.—
30 Chinese.
Per Hoochow, str., for Shanghai.—
40 Chinese.
TO DEPART.
Per James Wilson, for Melbourne.—
Mr. Curr, Agent.
Per Robert, for Pellew Islands.—
2 Cabin.

Reports.

The British steamship WASHI reports her
arrival at Haiphong on the 10th, and Holloway on the
13th, and had strong monsoon and fine weather
throughout. In Haiphong were vessels Louisa,
Alpinian, Ocean Ranger, and Charles Mauret.
The British ship HUNTER reports left Shanghai
but had strong monsoon and fine weather throughout.
Arrived at Haiphong on the 10th, and Holloway on the
13th, and had strong monsoon and fine weather throughout.
In Haiphong were H.M.'s gunboat Lorraine, and the
Walrus. In Swatow were H.M.'s gunboats Hind-
ostan, and Sirs. State of Alabama, Madagascars,
and Teneriffe.

The British steamship AMORY reports left
Shanghai on the 11th, and Holloway on the 13th,
and had strong monsoon and fine weather throughout.
In Haiphong were H.M.'s gunboats Lorraine, and the
Walrus. In Swatow were H.M.'s gunboats Hind-
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and Teneriffe.

The British steamship AMORY reports left
Shanghai on the 11th, and Holloway on the 13th,
and had strong monsoon and fine weather throughout.
Arrived at Haiphong at 11 p.m. on the 14th
instant. On the 12th at noon, passed the entrance
of the Hwang-ho, bound North, and a steamship, total
appurtenance one of the O. & O. Co., came in,
under slow steam, heading off, but being some
distance from her was unable to make her out.

For continuation of Shipping Reports—
third page.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. A. B. M. ST. HONG,
AT P.M.
Household Furniture Co.

To be Let.

TWO COMMUNICATING HOUSES in Queen
Road East.
Rent \$25 per month.
Apply to PURDON & CO.,
No. 5 Queen's Road,
Hong Kong, 17th June, 1876.

TO LET.

With immediate Possession.
THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alecana
Terrace, Queen's Road, Central, Hong Kong.

TO LET.

With immediate Possession.
THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, Sung
Street, immediate occupation.
Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIRIE & CO.,
1864, Hong Kong, 21st September, 1876.

TO LET.

(With Immediate Possession).
THE PREMISES, No. 8, PRATA, lately in
the occupation of MESSRS. GILMAN & CO.,
Gas and Water laid on.

TO LET.

S. E. BURROWS & SONS,
143, Hong Kong, 20th March, 1876.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.
HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace, All
with Gas and Water laid on.
Also,
A First-class GODOWN at Wan-chi of about
5,000 tons capacity.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD,
1865, Hong Kong, 27th September, 1876.

TO LET.

THE HOUSES, Nos. 13 and 15, STAUNTON
STREET, 1865.

Apply to TURNER & CO.,
1122 Hong Kong, 19th July, 1876.

TO LET.

N. O. SETTIMO TERRACE,
Nos. 6 and PEDDARS HILL,
Apply to DAVID SARSON, SONS & CO.,
1512, Hong Kong, 27th September, 1876.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.
HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace, All
with Gas and Water laid on.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS formerly carried on by HENRY
SUTTON, will be future be conducted
under the Style of
SUTTON AND MOALLE.

NOTIONERS.

SHIPHANDLERS, COMPIRADORES,
SUVEHURAS, &c.

N.B.—Ship Supplied with Water and Bazaar
on Moderate Terms.

6m 10/0 Amoy, 1st July, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 3, in
Pottinger Street, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE HOUSE, No. 14, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
East of the Spanish Consulate, Gas and
Water laid on.

Apply to J. A. DE CARVALHO,
173, 1803, Hong Kong, 5th October, 1876.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, No. R, LOWER MOSQUE TER-
RACE, Apply to SHARP, TOLLER, and JOYNTON
188, Hong Kong, 24th August, 1876.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE HOUSE, No. 14, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
East of the Spanish Consulate, Gas and
Water laid on.

Apply to J. A. DE CARVALHO,
173, 1803, Hong Kong, 5th October, 1876.

TO LET.

THE LOWER STOREY of FAIRFIELD,
West Point, with ample curtains,
Garden, Stables, do, Rent \$30.

SHARP, TOLLER, and JOYNTON
Solicitors.

932 Hong Kong, 10th June, 1876.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

PAID UP OVER £1,000,000,000 of Bonds
ISSUED BY THE COMPANY.

Court of Directors.

Chairman—EL. BELLIOS, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—D. ANDRE, Esq.

F. Cordes, Esq.

W. P. Purdon, Esq.

F. S. Parsons, Esq.

Chief Manager,
Hong Kong—James Gray, Esq.

Manager—
Shanghai—Ewan Cameron, Esq.

LONDON—London and County Bank.

HONG KONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of
1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 2 months' 2 per cent. per annum

6 " " "

12 " " "

Large Bills of Exchange.

Credits granted on shipper's Descriptions, and
every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.

Debits granted in London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

AMES GREIG, Chief Manager,

Office of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road, East.

Hong Kong, 17th August, 1876.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company

are requested to furnish the Undersigned
with a list of their Contribution for the year
ending 31st December last, in order that the
Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) of
the Net Profit, or the amount of the Premiums
paid by the Company, may be distributed among
the Shareholders, rendered prior to the 1st of October next, will be adjusted by the
Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be
subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers,
4m 10/1, Hong Kong, 1st July, 1876.

**CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.****ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1876.**

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company

are requested to grant Insurance of
current value, subject to a bond of 1000
Tael.

11/30 Hong Kong, 1st November, 1876.

**CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.****HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.**

GENOLES at all the Treaty Ports of

China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.

Bonds accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted for all marine Risks, including
those of THIRTY THREE and ONE
THIRD PER CENT. (34 1/3%) will be allowed
on all risks of marine Insurance, on all
types of ships, and on all goods.

The Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER
CENT. (15%) only.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. GOUGHETTE,
Agent.

Hong Kong, 1st November, 1876.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTOR

FOR 1876.

With which is incorporated

THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH

year of its existence, is

NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a CHIOMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for the Work.)

MAPS OF HONGKONG; JAPAN,

THE

P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES,

AND

THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a Directory of Singapore.

The Chronicle and Director is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

The Director is published in two Forms—Complete at \$5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

The Complete Director, at \$5, are all sold; but a few of the Smaller Edition, at \$3, are still on hand.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents—

MACAO.....Mr. J. de Groot.

SWATOW.....Messrs. Quelch and Campbell.

AMoy.....Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.

FOOTCHOW.....Messrs. Hedges & Co.

WANKEE.....Messrs. Kelly & Co., Shanghai.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall & Holt.

HANKOW.....Messrs. Hall & Holt, and Kelly River Ports.

BANGKOK.....Messrs. Laidlow and Martin.

LONDON.....Mr. F. Alzari, Clement's Lane.

EDINBURGH.....Mr. G. Carroll.

LIVERPOOL.....Messrs. Bates, Hind, Metcalfe.

NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Petree & Co.

37 Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,

DRUGGISTS' STANDBEYEN,

And

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPAITED.

PASSENGER SHIRE SURPRISED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON AND CO., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BIRTH.

On the 3rd instant, at Foothow, the wife of T. FAIRFAX, of a Son. 1839.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 16TH, 1876.

We publish in another column a translation from the Macao *Independent* of the 7th inst., of some correspondence between Mr. FLORENTINO DOS REMEDIOS and Bishop RAIMONDI, which is worthy of public notice in so far as it appears to have originated in the hostility of the latter to the Central School, in which institution the sons of the former have been educated. From these letters it seems that the Bishop has made a charge against one of the sons of Mr. REMEDIOS of behaving in a most unbecoming manner one Sunday at church, in consequence of which he had to be ejected from the building. Such a charge naturally called for investigation on the part of the youth's father, who states that he has made strict inquiry and finds that his son has not been guilty of the great impropriety of which the Bishop accused him, and that a mistake has been made in the individual. He, therefore, calls upon the Bishop to retract the false charge as publicly as it was made. To this request the right reverend Father returns for answer that his informant will call upon Mr. REMEDIOS. The latter, however, rightly rejoins that as it was the Bishop who accused his son of misconduct, to him he must consequently look for an explanation, and could not receive it through any other medium. This is, of course, the proper and only independent course to adopt, and nothing remains for Bishop Raimondi but to either write some expression of regret if he has made a mistake, or, if he is not convinced on the point, to say so. At present the impression produced by the published correspondence is that the Bishop is now aware that he has been misinformed, but is unwilling to offer any written explanation or expression of regret. Now it is universally understood that if an injury has been done

to any man, by another, even though involuntarily, justice requires that he should make what reparation for it lies in his power, and Roman Catholic Bishops are no more exempt from such obligations than their fellow men. To refuse to make the only possible or desired amends for a misstatement calculated to injure the youth, is to make it appear that he either entertains animus or is too proud to render a written explanation lest it should be conceived to entail a sacrifice of dignity on his part. Bishop REMEDIOS has placed himself in a rather awkward position. It is well known throughout the Colony—and he has made no attempt to disguise the fact—that he entertains bitterness towards the Government Central School, which he has repeatedly denounced as a godless institution where the boys derive more evil than good, and has used every possible effort to induce parents to take their children from it. It happens that Mr. REMEDIOS has continued to send his sons to be educated at the Central School in spite of the nonconformity of the Bishop, because he believed they made better progress there. If the Bishop still refuses to give an explanation of the charge against the son of Mr. REMEDIOS, the public will naturally draw conclusions unfavourable to him, and he will have only himself to thank for it. A confession that he had received false information would have involved no humiliation, and would have prevented any unpleasantness arising. But perhaps the Bishop is careless of public opinion, and deems himself above its reach. This is, however, a great mistake, for his influence amongst the Catholic community must be lessened by any diminution in their respect for his character as a man.

WHAT sort of justice is doled out by Chinese officials is illustrated by a case which has recently occurred at Shanghai. A native lodging-house keeper in the English Settlement reported at the Louza Police Station that several felonies had been committed in his house, and that he suspected one of his lodgers, a man who represented himself to be a mandarin. An investigation by a native detective resulted in the discovery in the mandarin's box of a candlestick belonging to two lodgings-house keepers, together with a number of pawn-tickets relating to stolen property. The case was heard at the Mixed Court, when the mandarin asserted his innocence, and no decision was given. Ultimately the accused was sent into the city and taken before the Chieh-shien, when he again denied the charge, and alleged that the stolen property must have been in his box, as he had six boys, and before eight boys, eleven boys and girls, and his meal, will meet a rich man very kind and pitiable his poor, and after pay them one pice of rice at every months. I thinking God and queen will give good fortune for bad the kind richmen.

A Chinese of literary aspirations favours a Shanghai *Independent* with the following "leaders"—"In this morning the *Shun-pao* newspaper say they have some very good news concerning the trial of a native person whose name is Chen Ching-yi. He is a very poor work in every day, he is thirty-three years old, and his wife, she had thirty-one years old that she was born four times before, but each time on born two boys, now has eight boys in his house, and he is a very poor man, and that he is a mandarin. An investigation by a native detective resulted in the discovery in the mandarin's box of a candlestick belonging to two lodgings-house keepers, together with a number of pawn-tickets relating to stolen property. The case was heard at the Mixed Court, when the mandarin asserted his innocence, and no decision was given. Ultimately the accused was sent into the city and taken before the Chieh-shien, when he again denied the charge, and alleged that the stolen property must have been in his box, as he had six boys, and before eight boys, eleven boys and girls, and his meal, will meet a rich man very kind and pitiable his poor, and after pay them one pice of rice at every months. I thinking God and queen will give good fortune for bad the kind richmen."

On Saturday afternoon, an officer of one of the men-of-war now in harbour was out about at Chinkoo, and when midway between a fort and a gun-boat, he was shot in the thigh.

It is supposed that it is the bullet of a gun-boat which had been fired into the gun-boat.

The gun-boat, a steamer, was bound for Hongkong, and was bound for Hongkong.

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Extracts.

DELIGHTS OF RAIL TRAVELLING IN AMERICA.

By ADRIENNE ANN PHOTON.
Now.

Hast for the day is passing,
And you lie dressing on;
The others have buckled their armor,
And are for the road going.
Each man has some just to play;
The past and the future are nothing
In the fees of the stay-to-day.
Rise from your dreams for the future,
Of gaining some hard fought field;
Or getting all the offices,
Or making some great play;
Your future has got of play;
Oh! how God grant it may!
But your arm will never be strong,
Or the need as great as to-day.
Rest if the past delays you;
Nor the future can hold you;
All those of a vain regret;
Sad or bright this life is for ever;
Cast her phantom arms away;
Nor look back to learn the lesson
Of a nobler state to-day.
Rest for the day is passing;
The past is past, the future near
Is the enemy marching to battle;
Arise for the foe is here!

Say not to sharpen your weapons;
Or the bow will strike at last;
When from dreams of a coming hate,
You lay waste to that past!

PHYSICAL CHANGES IN ENGLAND.
It is not impossible that the climate has actually changed since England was covered with bush and swamp. It seems certain that the rainfall is less, and probable that is more evenly distributed; that there were greater floods and less fog in the twelfth and fourteenth centuries. A year in which the snow only lay for half a day during the winter months is recorded by one of our chroniclers as a miracle; and a frost like that of A.D. 1251, when men skated from Lambeth to Westminster, and the great masses of ice breaking up down five arches of London Bridge, has no parallel later than Charles II. Earthquakes were violent and frequent. In the few years from A.D. 1125 no fewer than five are recorded, two of which are said to have been great and terrible, while a third was so violent that it shook down several churches in Kent.

"Churches, churches, all to knot,
Churches, and whatnot, gon' fast.
Pincers and steels to ground it fast,
All was for warning to be wary."

Even volcanoes are recorded, though not in England itself. A great one broke out in Guernsey during the reign of Henry III., flames bursting out of the sea, showering large parts of the cliffs, and sending showers of ashes over the land.—*English History in the Fourteenth Century*, by Charles H. Pearson.

SHOOTING NIAGARA.
In the year 1846 a small steamer was built in the eddy just above the railway suspension bridge to run up to the Falls. She was very appropriately named the *Maid of the Mist*. Her engine was rather weak, but she safely carried the tourists. At last, however, such bad passengers came aboard only from the Canadian side, who did little more than exclaim, "I am a poor man, and have no money." The isolation became greater, and the boat was soon compelled to be held, in which you can shut yourself up with your wife and family, after the haughty English aristocrat's exclusive fashion. Some of the trains consist entirely of similar cars, and are therefore, more exclusive than anything we have in England. There are thus in America, be the theory what it may, practically two distinct classes, and one might, perhaps, almost say that there is virtually third class, or, at least, something of an equivalent for it. The great and, indeed, usually find their way to the smoking-car, where there are no ladies to put any restraint upon their conduct, and they can smoke, chew, spit, exchange what well-spiced anecdotes or expletives they please, stretch their legs, take off their coats and waistcoats, and, in short, feel entirely at their ease. Of course, they have just as much right to the other cars as anybody else. But, to themselves, they naturally, on the bird-of-a-feather principle, prefer the smoking-cars. The platform of an American train is as either end of each carriage, or, as it is called, "car." To make a car, knock together all dozen English carriages into one, and put doors at the ends, instead of the sides. Beyond each door is a small platform, mounted by a few steps, on and off which the passengers jump. Getting on to or out of a train in full motion is thus a far easier feat, in America than in England. A passage cutting the centre of the car takes two seats on each side. There is not even a notion of law against stepping from the platform of one car to that of another, so that a passenger may, if he likes, begin the tediousness of the journey by traversing the whole length of the train. One can express he may get a little excitement by crossing the platforms at sharp curves. Before entering theirs you receive a numbered "check," and when you take your turn, it becomes time to bed. There is no conversation, it may be said; but what conversation can be worth listening to, which takes up four or five hours a day? So passes day after day, rest after rest. No one seems to read, anything nowadays; what brains people have are devoted to the accumulation of money. The idea of mankind is something more than half of her cost, if he could afford to do it at Niagara, opposite the Maid of the Mist,—was put on the route, and, as she took passengers from both shores, many thousands of persons made this most exciting and impressive tour under his falls. Owing to some change in his appointments, which again confined him to the Canadian shore, he returned to the States, and became unprofitable. Mr. Robinson decided to leave the place, wished to sell his share, and lay aside his dock. This he could not do, but, as far as I can offer, something more than half of her cost, if he could afford to do it at Niagara, opposite the Maid of the Mist, —was put on the route, and, as she took passengers from both shores, many thousands of persons made this most exciting and impressive tour under his falls.

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